The slight increase among the Jews in 1925 was due to the post-War inflation which produced a great temporary influx of both Jews and non-Jews into commerce.

Owing to the support given to non-Jews by governments which exercise a great influence through State contracts and State monopolies, and to the anti-Jewish attitude of many customers, non-Jews acquire an increasingly important position in trade at the expense of the Jews. The percentage of Jews declines among those gainfully occupied in commerce;[x] it amounted—

In Prussia	1882	10-1
	1907	64
	1925	5-9
In	1910	46-6
	1920	40-6
In	1900	62-2
	1910	58-9
	1920	50-6
In Warsaw	1882	79-3
	1920	62-0

in 1861 to 21-0 per cent.

Even in moneylending, formerly their special sphere, the Jews have had to yield to the non-Jews. As independent bankers they cannot hold their own against the great joint-stock banks, which are predominantly non-Jewish. The following figures show the changes in banking and stock-broking in Prussia:

	Total Number engaged.	Number and Percentage of Jews.	Number of Bank-owners Directors.	Number and Percentage of Jews.
1882	13,234	2,908-22-0	2,733	1,182=43-2
1895	19,108	3,045=15-9	2,982	1,122 = 37-

1925	146,23	5,620=- 3-8	10,503	1,885 = 17-

[1] See Lestsclinsky, Das wwtsGhafiliche SchicJcsal des deutschen Juden-
turns, p. 91 (Berlin, 1933).